UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/INF/46/4
30 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/SPANISH

Forty-sixth session

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/39, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 11 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Calls for the immediate cessation of continuing violation of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and for respect of the right of free passage of diplomatic and consular personnel coming from or returning to the sending States;

"4. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"5. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"6. Recommends that States should co-operate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"7. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"8. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"9. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 9 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

2. By a note dated 22 February 1991, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 45/39, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

3. A total of 35 cases of violations were reported by States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 during the period 1 November 1990 to 30 September 1991 (the number of cases reported during the previous two years was 16 and 40, respectively). 1/

4. In connection with 18 of the cases reported during the period 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 10 (c) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to the States directly concerned by the reported violations that had not submitted a pertinent report within a reasonable period of time. In 13 of such cases, the State addressed has not submitted a follow-up report. A list of the cases where the Secretary-General addressed a reminder to the State concerned by an incident and of the cases where the State addressed has not submitted a follow-up report appears in section II.C of the present report.

5. Section III of the present report contains the views expressed by States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

6. In accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section IV contains a report on the state, as at 30 September 1991, of ratification of, and accessions to, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/39

A. Analytical summary of the reports

7. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period considered (1 November 1990 to 30 September 1991) cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

8. The reported incidents differed substantially as to their nature and gravity. They ranged from one case of violation of diplomatic premises, allegedly committed by agents of the receiving State, to the prevention by an occupying State of the official activities of diplomatic missions, to a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to two cases of violence against the representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations.

1. Violation of diplomatic premises by agents of the receiving State

9. Iraq drew attention to a breach of the inviolability of its diplomatic premises in Washington, D.C. by authorities of the United States of America. According to the information provided by Iraq, on two separate occasions United States security authorities entered the premises of the Iraqi Embassy and the residence of the Iraqi Ambassador in Washington, D.C. without authorization, after the head of the Iraqi Interests Branch had been requested to leave and the premises had been closed down.

10. In response to this report, authorities of the United States indicated that, from the relevant facts, they drew the conclusion that the events referred to by Iraq involved no breach of inviolable premises, and that the

proper United States authorities lawfully assumed custody of the Iraqi chancery and residence more than one month after Iraq had severed diplomatic relations with the United States, therefore at a time when the premises were no more inviolable.

2. Prevention by an occupying State of the official activities of diplomatic missions

11. According to a report submitted by Sweden, during the Iraqi military occupation of Kuwait, Iraq prevented the performance of the diplomatic functions of the Swedish Embassy in Kuwait, until all of its personnel left for Baghdad. For this purpose, Iraq reportedly confiscated the car and other properties of the Embassy, interrupted the supply of electricity and water to the Embassy, restricted the freedom of movement of its personnel, and cut off the telephone lines at both the Embassy and the Ambassador's residence. Once in Baghdad, the Ambassador to Kuwait and the First Secretary were allegedly prevented from leaving Iraq until 29 November 1990. Likewise, Norway reported that members of the Iraqi occupying forces in Kuwait City cut off the water and electric power supplies to the Norwegian Embassy in Kuwait, as well as its telephone lines. As reported by the United Kingdom, the British Embassy in Kuwait also suffered interruption of the supply of electricity and the cutting off of its telephone lines. At the same time, the freedom of movement of its members was restricted, their private residences were violated and, once in Baghdad, they were denied permission to leave.

3. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

12. A large number of communications have been submitted regarding intrusions into and damage to the premises of diplomatic missions and consular posts, as well as other disturbances of the peace of such missions and posts.

13. Four cases of incursions into diplomatic and consular premises were communicated by the Holy See, Poland and Belgium. The Holy See informed the Secretary-General of a violent incursion into the Apostolic Nunciature in Haiti, during which hundreds of demonstrators ransacked, set on fire and systematically destroyed the entire diplomatic mission, together with its contents, most of the documents kept in the archives and the cars belonging to the Nunciature. The assailants also reportedly abducted the religious and lay staff of the Nunciature, subjecting them to threats, intimidation and physical abuse, and inflicted particularly serious harm to the Apostolic Nuncio and the Secretary of the Nunciature.

14. Poland reported the incursion of armed attackers into the premises of its Mission in Abidjan and the robbery of its Consulate-General in Sao Paolo. Regarding the former incident, Poland added that, before leaving the Mission, the attackers assailed and wounded its Trade Representative.

15. Belgium reported the incursion of a group of demonstrators into the Iraqi Embassy in Brussels; during the ensuing occupation of the Embassy, its premises and other property thereon were damaged, and a member of its administrative personnel was taken hostage and seriously harmed.

16. A number of bomb attacks were made on the the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, the residence of diplomatic personnel, or cars belonging to diplomatic and consular personnel. Most of the explosions caused moderate damage; one person was wounded. Turkey reported four such attacks, which occurred in France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Yemen and Germany (regarding this latter incident, a follow-up report was presented by Germany). Israel reported four explosions, which occurred in Ethiopia, Peru, Poland and Turkey. As was subsequently explained by Peru, the explosion reported by Israel was directed against the building which also houses the consular missions of Colombia and the United Kingdom. Sweden informed the Secretary-General of an attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Stockholm. Belgium reported bomb attacks on the Embassy of Yugoslavia and the residence of the Ambassador of Turkey in Brussels. Greece and Peru transmitted information on bomb attacks against the diplomatic missions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Athens and Lima respectively, incidents previously reported to the Secretary-General by the Soviet Union itself. Bolivia reported a bomb attack on the United States Marine barracks, during which one policeman lost his life and one was seriously wounded.

17. Finland, Germany (following a communication submitted by Turkey) and Turkey reported the disturbance of the peace of the Iraqi Embassy to Finland and the Turkish Consulates-General in Frankfurt and Hamburg by demonstrators throwing stones.

4. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

18. Three cases of murder have been reported during the period considered. The Netherlands and Tunisia reported the murder of the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Netherlands in Tunis, shot outside his home while he was closing his garage doors. Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran reported the murder of the Director of the Iranian Cultural Centre at Lahore; Pakistan also indicated that eight culprits had been tried and sentenced by a Special Court in connection with the murder. Concerning the case of the murder of the daughter of the Political Counsellor of the Embassy of Poland in Cologne, previously reported by Poland, Germany stated that, despite extensive investigation, a perpetrator had not been identified.

19. Following a report submitted by Argentina, Gabon communicated that the assailants of the Argentine Ambassador to Gabon and his wife had been arrested and were being tried.

5. Acts of violence against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations

20. Belgium reported an act of violence committed at the private residence of a United States official posted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Brussels. According to the information provided by Greece, a bomb device was detonated in the building where the United Nations offices at Athens are located, causing material damage.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: French]

[26 July 1991]

1. On 27 August 1990, a "thunder flash" explosion occurred in the driveway of the residence of the Ambassador of Turkey in Uccle (Brussels). The on-side investigation did not reveal any terrorist link.

2. On the evening of 25 September 1990, an assault was committed at the private home, in Kraainem, of General Douglas (United States of America), who is stationed at Brussels and attached to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. As the General was absent, the perpetrators beat up a sergeant who was in the General's home and had opened the door to them.

The investigation that followed has yet to shed light on the motives for this act or the identity of the perpetrators.

3. Shortly before midnight on 14 October 1990, a Molotov cocktail attack was launched against the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Brussels.

A similar attack was simultaneously launched against the Yugoslav airline office, JAT, also located in Brussels.

At the Embassy, six Molotov cocktails were used, four of which hit the facade of the building, while the other two fell in the driveway.

The investigation found that three individuals wearing hoods had carried out the attack. No one has claimed responsiblity for these attacks and the investigation is still under way.

4. At 5.30 a.m., on 3 April 1991, about 20 Kurds broke into the buildings of the Iraqi Embassy in Brussels, causing damage to the building, to materials belonging to the Embassy and to various personal effects of its members.

The intruders then held hostage, for about four hours, Mr. Laith, a member of the Embassy's administrative staff. Mr. Laith suffered injuries which required his emergency hospitalization.

Following police intervention, the protesters left the premises and were taken into custody. A police investigation was opened.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: Spanish]

[28 August 1991]

1. From 27 May 1990 to 30 June 1991, the National Police bomb squad received six calls warning of explosive devices at the Colombian and Belgian Diplomatic Missions, the United Nations Mission, the United States Consulate on two occasions and the United States Marine barracks.

2. Following a thorough search of the Mission offices by the National Police bomb squad, five of these calls were found to be false alarms.

3. On 10 October 1990, at approximately midnight, a powerful bomb went off at the United States Marine barracks.

The attack was perpetrated by five people in two vehicles; as they were driving past the barracks the occupants of one of the vehicles got out, machine-gunned the two policemen who were on guard and threw the bomb at the building.

One of the policemen died instantly after being struck by several bullets; the other was seriously wounded while attempting to help his partner.

Immediately after the attack, the terrorists climbed into their cars and took off at high speed down a nearby street.

4. On 11 October 1990, an armed group identified as the Comisión Néstor Paz Zamora-Ejército de Liberación Nacional (CNPZ-ELN) claimed responsibility for the attack in a document sent to all the mass media.

5. The National Police made intensive efforts to discover the whereabouts of the terrorists. On 5 December 1990, during a joint operation with the army, a clash took place with members of CNPZ-ELN, which had also kidnapped the industrialist, Jorge Lonsdale, some six months earlier; he, unfortunately, was killed by the members of the subversive group during the attempted rescue.

6. Three of the terrorists died in the clash and those who were captured alive were turned over to the criminal justice system.

3. Note verbale from the Acting Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[17 April 1991]

1. On 6 April 1991, a demonstration march duly organized by Kurdish people in Helsinki, Finland, proceeded peacefully to the front of the Iraqi Embassy, where the situation, however, got out of hand. The demonstrators started throwing stones towards the Embassy building. Despite the police guarding the Embassy and keeping watch over the demonstration, a few Kurds managed to climb over the fence into the grounds of the Embassy. Their efforts to lower the Iraqi flag from the pole led them to handgrips with the Embassy staff during which some warning shots were fired with a handgun from the Embassy. No one was hurt as a result of the shooting.

2. Two demonstrators were arrested and questioned by the police. Protective measures in respect of the Embassy were tightened. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs expressed its regret at the incident and asked the Embassy for an explanation for the shooting which it kindly provided.

4. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: French]

[31 December 1990]

1. Further to your note LA/COD/4 of 14 May 1990 concerning the October 1989 attack on the Argentine Ambassador to Gabon and his wife,* I have the honour to inform you that their assailants were arrested and committed to prison on 17 November 1989.

2. The assailants have been charged with criminal association, armed robbery with violence against persons and possessing and illegally carrying firearms. They are liable to a penalty of several years' imprisonment.

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* For the report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Argentina, see A/45/455, sect. II.A.2.

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative and the Acting Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/, 10/, 11/, 12/

[Original: English]

[16 January 1991]

The Acting Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations has the honour to report as follows on the incidents of 5 and 17 August 1989 in Hamburg and Frankfurt as reported by Turkey:*

1. The incidents reported by Turkey happened more or less as described, except for the assertion that the Hamburg police did not intervene in the occurrence on 5 August 1989 (not on 3 August as stated in the report). In fact, they prevented the demonstrators from approaching the consulate building, two policemen being injured in the process. They were, however, not able to keep a stone from being thrown at a window. They did not observe any flag-burning.

2. The incident in Frankfurt on 17 August 1989 was over by the time the police arrived. None the less, investigations produced various suspects who were charged with a severe breach of the peace and attempts to commit serious bodily injury. However, a date for the trial has not yet been set.

3. The Federal Republic of Germany has made an ex gratia payment of DM 11,353 to cover the damage caused.

4. Although neither incident was foreseeable, they have occasioned a redoubling of measures to protect Turkey's diplomatic and consular missions in the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Original: English]

[4 February 1991]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations has the honour to comment as follows on the report from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland.**

1. The investigation by the Public Prosecutor in Cologne of the murder on 15 November of Miss Joanna Kutyla, daughter of the Political Counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland, has not yet been concluded.

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* For the report on the incidents received from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, see A/45/455, sect. II.A.35.

** See A/45/455/Add.3, sect. II.A.

2. The Federal Foreign Office has requested an interim report from the Public Prosecutor, channelled through the Federal Ministry of Justice. The matter is pending. The Secretary-General will be informed as soon as further information on this case becomes available.

[Original: English]

[15 March 1991]

The Acting Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, further to this Mission's note No. 54 of 4 February 1991, has the honour to communicate the following additional information concerning the investigation into the murder on 15 November 1989 of Miss Joanna Kutyla, daughter of the Political Counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland:

1. No person or persons have yet been identified as suspects.

2. The investigating authority has taken the following measures to preserve material evidence: the apartment where the murder took place, in particular the children's room and the bathroom, which are deemed to be of particular relevance, was divided into sections and searched for traces of the perpetrator. Traces of fibre found in the process are likely - with a degree of probability bordering on certainty - to belong to the perpetrator or perpetrators. The fibres were properly examined. A handprint discovered in the bathroom and a fingerprint found on the apartment's entrance door may be of significance. No serological traces belonging to the perpetrator/s have been found. All these examinations were carefully documented.

3. In addition, the following investigative procedures were carried out: witnesses were questioned; inquiries were made in the apartment building and in the neighbouring streets using loudspeaker vehicles and special police patrols; searches for evidence were carried out on the grounds of the apartment; posters emphasizing a reward of DM 30,000 were hung over a wide area; announcements were made in the press and over the radio; consultations took place with the banks in Cologne regarding the stolen money; evidence from the public was gathered and evaluated; the files of previous crimes and the homes of known criminals were scrutinzed, and subsequent crimes continue to be probed, for possible links to the murder; visitors and contacts of the Kutyla family were investigated and, wherever possible, questioned.

4. None of these measures have led to the identification and prosecution of a perpetrator. Mention may, however, be made of the fact that it was not possible to extend the investigation to the premises of the Embassy since requests to that end were not granted.

[Original: English]

[15 July 1991]

The Acting Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 24 May 1991,* has the honour to communicate the following:

1. During the night of 21/22 January 1991, persons unknown damaged a window on the second floor of the Turkish Consultate General in Nuremberg with three Molotov cocktails. The investigation is continuing.

2. The Federal Government takes its obligation to guarantee the safety of the diplomatic and consular missions in the Federal Republic of Germany very seriously. The present case prompted renewed deliberations on how to minimize the existing risks.

6. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/, 14/

[Original: English]

[18 March 1991]

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations with regard to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4, dated 18 January 1991, transmitting information about a case of violation of the security of the Soviet Embassy in Athens, Greece,** and in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154, has the honour to bring the following to the Secretary-General's attention:

1. On 27 March 1990, between 1.50 a.m. and 2.10 a.m., two vehicles belonging to two employees of the Soviet Embassy in Athens (the first one, carrying licence plates CD-3754 and used by Mr. Alexander Dimitriev, was parked in front of 68, Vlahakis Str., New Psychico; the second one, carrying licence plates CD-3730 and used by Mr. Viktovovtsi Katatov, Attaché of the Soviet Embassy, was parked in front of 70, Vlahaki Str., New Psychico), were blown up by way of bomb devices placed under them. These explosions, of medium range, caused serious damage to these vehicles and broke the windows of the surrounding buildings. They also damaged several cars parked in the vicinity.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations, reproduced below under No. 18.

** For the report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, see A/45/455/Add.1, sect. II.A.2.

2. After the incident, a Group calling itself "Social Resistance", and already known to the Police for having assumed responsibility for seven other bomb attack cases, claimed responsibility for these explosions, first by telephone and then by proclamation.

3. In relation to these bomb attacks, the Athens Police have initiated investigations in order to discover and arrest the perpetrators. Up to date these investigations have not yet yielded results. The competent Hellenic authorities continue to investigate the matter and any results will be communicated promptly to the Secretary-General.

4. Furthermore, the Hellenic Department of Security has increased the already existing measures of surveillance of all foreign Embassies and diplomatic and consular premises and residences in Athens, particularly those of the Soviet Embassy.

[Original: English]

[15 April 1991]

1. At approximately 11 p.m. on 3 April 1991, a bomb device was detonated in the first floor of Amalias Avenue No. 36., where the premises of the United Nations offices in Athens are located.

The bomb device was placed in the area outside the entrance of the first floor, between the marble balustrade of the stairs and the United Nations library, also on the first floor.

2. The explosion produced a small crater in the floor, of about 0.15 m in diameter and about 0.05 m in depth, as well as material damage in the offices of the first floor and the entrance of the building. No injuries have been reported. The police collected the remnants of the extemporary bomb device.

3. Since November 1990, the building is being renovated. Since 20 March 1990, air-conditioning installation and electrical rewiring works have been going on in the building's underground areas as well as in its lobby. In the underground area there is a separate apartment where the doorman lives. The central entrance of the building remains open throughout the working hours of the offices. The United Nations library is located in the same building, where interested readers have free access, without the obligation to give their names. There are also offices of various companies in the same building.

4. Just before the explosion, three anonymous telephone calls have been placed to various Greek newspapers, namely:

(a) At 10.34 p.m., an unknown woman telephoned the Greek Daily "Epikerothta" and said: "In 15 minutes there will be a general attack. The 'Popular Revolutionary Army' and the Group '1st May' assumes the responsibility".

(b) At 10.45 p.m. an unknown man telephoned the Greek daily "Eleftherotypia" and said: "There will be an explosion of a bomb at the offices of the United Nations at 11 p.m".

(c) At 10.46 p.m. an unknown man telephoned the Greek daily "Ta Nea" and said: "The 'Popular Revolution Army' and '1st May' have placed a bomb at the United Nations in Amalias Avenue".

In a 15-page joint proclamation, dated 27 March 1991 with a post-scriptum date of 3 April 1991, responsibility for these explosions has been assumed by the two aforementioned terrorist groups.

The competent Hellenic authorities have immediately undertaken investigations and police inquiries. Any results will be communicated promptly to the Secretary-General.

7. Note verbale from the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 15/

[Original: French]

[7 May 1991]

1. In Haiti, on 7 January 1991, at 8 a.m. - at a time when violent mass demonstrations were taking place in the capital following the attempted coup d'état on the previous day against the provisional Government presided over by Mrs. Ertha Pascal-Trouillot - a large group of people (approximately 100, who have hitherto not been individually identified) gathered outside the Apostolic Nunciature, situated in the locality of Pétionville, Morne Calvaire, brandishing signs in a threatening manner and acclaiming Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President Elect of the Republic. After damaging the telephone line outside the property, they forced their way through the entrance gate.

The demonstrators, who by that time numbered approximately 400 to 500, immediately surrounded the Nunciature from the rear and, after breaking down the doors, entered the building. They then ransacked, set on fire and thus systematically destroyed the entire diplomatic mission (offices, archives, bedrooms, living- and drawing-rooms, kitchen and bathroom, chapel, etc.), together with its contents, and the cars belonging to the Nunciature.

2. In particular, the fact that the assailants removed or scattered and then destroyed the great majority of the documents kept in the archives of the diplomatic mission is a matter of extreme gravity.

3. Not satisfied with these actions, the perpetrators of these already serious transgressions went on to abduct - fortunately, for a short period - the religious and lay staff of the Nunciature, subjecting them not only to threats and intimidation, but to physical abuse as well.

4. Lastly, they did even greater harm, both physical and moral, to the Apostolic Nuncio himself - who, in addition to being insulted, was forced to endure the humiliation of being completely disrobed, and was threatened, as indicated by the ill-concealed intentions of several demonstrators, with much more serious violence - and to the Secretary of the Nunciature, who was violently struck on the head by a stone and reduced to a state of helplessness by having both of his legs fractured.

5. In reality, the staff of the Apostolic Nunciature were spared further violence only by the prompt intervention of some "friends" of the Nunciature; they acted more rapidly than the security forces, who arrived belatedly.

6. Moreover, in the following days, the provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti took due care on several occasions to express officially to the Holy See its deep regret at the deplorable violence to which the Apostolic Nunciature had been subjected.

8. Note verbale from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16/

[Original: English]

[19 July 1991]

1. Mr. Ardeshir Sadiq Ganji, Director of the Cultural Centre of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Lahore, Pakistan, was attacked and assassinated on 19 December 1990 by a group armed with machine-guns and hand grenades. This incident occurred in front of the Intercontinental Hotel of Lahore, where Mr. Ganji was due to attend his farewell reception.

2. The competent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, through diplomatic channels, expressed their concern with regard to the safety and security of Iranian diplomatic and consular personnel in Pakistan and asked for apprehension and trial of those involved in the assassination of Mr. Ganji. The Pakistani authorities have expressed their regret and determination for trial of the offenders.*

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* The reports on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan are reproduced below under No. 12.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 17/

[Original: Arabic/English]

[14 March 1991]

1. A spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs said that, last Friday, the United States security authorities breached the inviolability of the premises of the Iraqi Embassy in Washington and the residence of the Iraqi Ambassador.

2. In a statement to the Iraqi News Agency today, the spokesman said that the United States authorities had closed down the premises of the Iraqi Embassy and the residence of the Ambassador in Washington after requesting the head of the Iraqi Interests Branch to leave them, on Friday, 8 March 1991.

3. On the evening of the same day, the United States security authorities opened the premises by force without asking the permission of the head of the Iraqi Interests Branch and stayed there for a period of time. Then they returned and entered again on the morning of Monday, 11 March 1991.

4. The spokesman emphasized that this measure constitutes a breach of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which provides that the premises of the mission shall be inviolable, that the agents of the receiving State may not enter them, except with the consent of the head of the mission, and that the private residence of a diplomatic agent shall enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission.

5. The spokesman stressed that the United States authorities had committed this open breach of the Vienna Convention without any legal justification, inasmuch as the premises of the United States Mission in Baghdad and the residence of the United States Ambassador had not been the subject of any interference of any kind on the part of the Iraqi authorities since the time of the departure of the United States envoys to Baghdad on 12 January 1991, because these premises still enjoy full diplomatic inviolability and the external protection of the Iraqi security authorities.

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18/

[Original: English]

[26 June 1991]

1. On 30 March 1990, a bomb exploded in the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the floor that served as a temporary residence of the Ambassador of Israel to Ethiopia and the staff of the Israeli Embassy. The explosion caused slight damage; no casualties were reported.

2. On 7 January 1991, a gas grenade was activated in the Consular reception room of the Mission of Israel in Warsaw, Poland. The grenade was thrown by a Polish national who was subsequently arrested by local police. No casualties or damage were reported.

3. On the morning of 14 February 1991, a car belonging to a staff member of the Consulate of Israel in Istanbul, Turkey, was damaged by a "LOW" missile. No casualties were reported. The perpetrators of this act are unknown.

4. On 4 May 1991, a RPG missile was launched at the building housing the Embassies of Israel, Colombia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Lima, Peru. No casualties or damage were reported.

11. Note verbale from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19/

[Original: English]

[27 June 1991]

1. Time, date and location of the reported violation: 7:30 p.m., 27 February 1991 in Tunis (Sidi Bou Said district).

2. Characteristics of the reported violation: murder, Akkerman was shot outside his home while he was closing his garage doors.

3. Mission(s) or representative(s) against whom the reported violation was directed: Robert Jan Akkerman, First Secretary at the Netherlands Embassy in Tunis.

4. Casualties sustained and damage caused by the reported violation: the attack on Akkerman resulted in his death; this occurred very soon after the attack on the way from his home to the hospital.

5. Name, nationality, place of habitual or permanent residence of the alleged offender(s) and other available information regarding the identity of such offender(s): nothing known.

6. Devices and means used for carrying out the reported violation: firearms. It is not known whether one or more weapons were used, nor of what type they might have been.

7. Accomplices of the alleged offender(s): it is believed that three people were involved in the attack. Their identity is unknown.

8. Measures taken to apprehend and to bring the alleged offender to justice: it is not known what action was taken by the Tunisian authorities in this regard.

9. Final outcome of the proceedings against the offender: no criminal proceedings have yet been instituted because the culprits have not yet been arrested.

10. Assistance of other States directly concerned in connection with the proceedings brought in respect of the offence(s) committed: not applicable.

11. Measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of the reported violation: the Netherlands Embassy requested personal security for its diplomatic personnel from the Tunisian authorities; initially this was provided, but after a while it was discontinued, except at the Ambassador's residence.

12. Other relevant information: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been exerting considerable pressure on the Tunisian authorities (Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Interior) to submit a police report of substance, but so far to no avail.

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: English]

[20 June 1991]

On 25 August 1990, at 6.30 p.m. local time, members of the Iraqi occupying forces in Kuwait cut off the water supply to the Norwegian Embassy in Kuwait City. Two days later, on 27 August, members of the Iraqi forces cut off the electric power supply to the Embassy and its telephone connection. As these actions were perpetrated in violation of international law, the Norwegian Government lodged protests to the Iraqi Government on 24, 25 and 28 August 1990, insisting that the water and electricity supplies be immediately restored to the Embassy. It was further demanded that Iraqi forces, pending their withdrawal, desist from any acts which might disrupt the

functioning of the Embassy and the safety and well-being of the Embassy personnel. The protests were disregarded.

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/, 22/

[Original: English]

[25 March 1991]

1. Ardeshir Sadiq Ganji, Director of the Iranian Cultural Centre at Lahore, (a provincial capital) was assassinated on 19 December 1990. Pakistani authorities have apprehended six of the culprits involved in the traffic assassination, while the remaining two have been declared absconders after completing all legal requirements. In order to ensure speedy and effective justice, proceedings of the case are being held in a Special Court on a day-to-day basis.

2. The Government of Pakistan remains committed to the security of diplomatic and consular missions and agents and has taken necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such tragic incidents.

[Original: English]

[25 June 1991]

1. Ardeshir Sadiq Ganji, Director of the Iranian Cultural Centre at Lahore, was assassinated on 19 December 1990. One of the main culprits was apprehended by the provincial police while he was fleeing away on a motor cycle. Five other accused were arrested later, while the remaining two were declared absconders.

2. In order to ensure speedy and effective justice, the case was tried in a Special Court established under the Suppression of Terrorist Activities (Special Courts) Act, 1975. The Special Court tried the following accused for conspiring to murder the late Ardeshir Sadiq Ganji, and the sentences awarded to them are mentioned against each:

(1) Muhammad Hanif: life imprisonment

(2) Zakiullah: life imprisonment

(3) Sh. Mohammad Arif: life imprisonment

(4) Mohammad Hussain: life imprisonment

(5) Waseem Aslam: life imprisonment

(6) Haq Nawaz: two times death sentence plus seven years rigorous imprisonment and forfeiture of property to the Government

(7) Mohammad Riaz Basra (absconder): life imprisonment, plus a fine of Rs 20,000/= or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months

(8) Javed Ahmed (absconder): life imprisonment, plus a fine of Rs 20,000/= or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

3. The Government of Pakistan remains committed to the security of individuals in diplomatic and consular missions and has taken effective security measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

14. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 23/, 24/

[Original: Spanish]

[9 January 1991]

1. The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretariat's note No. LA/COD/4 of 11 September 1990 concerning the incident which occurred in front of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Peru in October 1989.*

2. In that connection, the counter-terrorism unit of Peru's Ministry of the Interior has reported that, on the night of 24 October 1989, subversive elements placed an explosive device under an automobile bearing no form of identification which was parked in front of the Embassy. The explosion destroyed the vehicle without causing any other material damage. Security personnel assigned to the Embassy repulsed the attack by the subversives, who fled from the scene.

[Original: Spanish]

[12 September 1991]

With reference to your note No. LA/COD/4 of 3 July 1991, the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretariat of the United Nations the text of the statement provided by the Ministry of the Interior of Peru.

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* For the report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, see A/45/455/Add.1, sect. II.A.2.

1. At 9 p.m., on 5 April 1991, during a power outage that affected various sectors of the capital, a white automobile sped down Avenida Arequipa in a southerly direction and fired a grenade from a launcher in its interior, which hit the second floor of the Washington building located at No. 125 Jr. Natalio Sanchez, causing material damage to the Garland law office.

2. The above-mentioned building houses, inter alia, the offices of the Consulate of Great Britain (12th floor), the Consulate of Colombia (4th floor) and the Embassy of Israel (6th floor), none of which suffered any damage. The DIRCOTE (Anti-Terrorist Command) handed Elena Morota Durando and Grover Nuñez Ramirez over to the competent authority for participation in terrorist activity. The PNP (National Police) has intensified its patrols and surveillance of the installations of the various diplomatic missions accredited to the Government of Peru.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 25/

[Original: English]

[28 June 1991]

I. 1. Hour, date and location of reported violation: 2.15, at night, 26 January 1991, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast).

2. Character of the reported violation - description of circumstances: six armed attackers burst into the premises of the Polish Mission. They cut a steel fence and hedge. Subsequently they assaulted and wounded the watchman. After the alarm, the attackers escaped.

3. Title of post, names of persons against whom violation was perpetrated: trade representative of the Republic of Poland in Abidjan, and local watchman.

4. Damage caused by the violation: assaulted local watchman.

5. Names, nationalities, place of habitual and permanent residence of the alleged offenders and other available information regarding the identity of such offenders: offenders unknown.

6. Devices and means used for carrying out the reported violation.

7. Partners of offenders: none found.

8. Measures taken to apprehend and to bring the alleged offenders to justice: the Mission presented a note to the local Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Local police were notified.

9. Final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders: offenders unidentified. A similar act of violence was committed in 1989. No offenders had been found.

II. 1. Hour, date and location of reported violation: 9.45, 19 March 1991, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

2. Character of the reported violation - description of circumstances: three armed and masked attackers burst into the building of the Consulate-General of the Republic of Poland in Sao Paulo. They terrorized all employees, threatened to kill the employees and forced them to open two safes. Subsequently, the employees were tied and closed in one of the Consulate's rooms. Afterwards, the attackers escaped taking away the robbed belongings.

3. Title of post, names of persons against whom violation was perpetrated: the Consulate-General of the Republic of Poland; Stanislaw Penar - Consul-General; Zygmunt Wadowski - Consul; Jerzy Zacharowicz - Vice-Consul; local employees (two drivers, receptionist, janitor).

4. Damage caused by the violation: losses of the Consulate $US 50,957.50 and 32.075 cruzeiros; private losses $US 1,260, two watches, one ring, one suitcase, a calculator and an umbrella.

5. Names, nationalities, place of habitual and permanent residence of the alleged offenders and other available information regarding the identity of such offenders: offenders unknown.

6. Devices and means used for carrying out the reported violation: firearms.

7. Partners of offenders: none found.

8. Measures taken to apprehend and bring the alleged offenders to justice: local police were notified. The description of the offenders were delivered to the police. The Polish Embassy in Brazil presented a note to the local Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

9. Final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders: the perpetrators up to now have not been identified.

16. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[17 May 1991]

The Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations has the honour to report that no violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives occurred in the territory of the State of Qatar, its territorial water or its airspace.

17. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 26/

[Original: English]

[19 July 1991]

1. In August 1990, the Swedish Embassy in Kuwait was warned by Iraq that diplomatic activity would no longer be allowed in Kuwait after 24 August, and that any member of its personnel, who was found outside the Embassy or the Ambassador's residence would be taken into custody.

On 24 August, due to lack of food in the Chancery and the prohibition to move around in the streets, the Ambassador was forced to move his office to the residence. On 25 August, the Chancery was cut off from electricity, water and telephones. The official telephone of the residence was cut off around 30 August.

On 7 September, the two drivers of the Embassy were taken into custody by Iraqi troops, and the Embassy car, in which they were driving, was confiscated. The Ambassador was informed that if he did not leave Kuwait, the other members of his local staff would be imprisoned as well.

When, as a consequence, the Embassy personnel were moved to Baghdad, they were not allowed to bring with them any car or other means of transport, nor any property except what could be contained in one suitcase. Protests by the Swedish Embassy in Baghdad and efforts to collect the Embassy property from Kuwait were disregarded. The Ambassador to Kuwait and his colleague, the First Secretary, were subsequently prevented from leaving Iraq. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Baghdad merely stated that the staff of the Swedish Embassy in Kuwait were not regarded as diplomats and not granted diplomatic immunity. On 29 November 1990 they were suddenly allowed to leave.

2. Early on the morning of Sunday, 7 April 1991, the Iraqi Embassy in Stockholm was attacked by persons of Kurdish origin residing in Sweden, most of them asylum-seekers.

The persons committing the attack disarmed two security guards posted in front of the Embassy, and threw stones and so-called Molotov-cocktails at the Embassy building and through its windows. They also tried to force the front doors, before the attack was halted by police arriving at the scene.

As a result of the attack, the Embassy was damaged by fire and several windows were broken.

The police apprehended 34 persons in connection with the incident.

Because of the security situation with regard to the Iraqi Embassy during and in the aftermath of the war in the Gulf, the Swedish authorities had taken measures to increase the protection of the Embassy.

Following the attack on the Embassy, protective measures in respect of the Embassy were intensified, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also expressed its regrets at the incident.

Thirty-three persons involved in the attack were arrested, all but one of which were subsequently detained. All 33 were charged for riot involving violence; 32 were found guilty by the Stockholm City Court and given conditional sentences, and one was acquitted.

The prosecutor has lodged an appeal against the sentences with the Court of Appeal.

At the time of the attack, a member of the Embassy staff started shooting with a sub-machine-gun from inside the Embassy building. No one was hurt as a result of the shooting, but a building across the street was damaged by some 39 rounds. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs required the Embassy to hand over the weapon, reveal the name of the person who had been shooting and asked for an explanation to the incident. The requirements were met by the Iraqi Embassy. The staff member named by the Embassy was declared persona non grata and left the country shortly afterwards.

18. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 27/

[Original: French]

[14 August 1991]

With reference to the report of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands on the assassination at Tunis in February 1991 of the Netherlands diplomat named Akkerman (see No. 10 above), and in accordance with paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, the Permanent Mission of Tunisia has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

1. Pursuant to its obligations under General Assembly resolution 45/39, Tunisia has always protected diplomatic and consular missions and representatives accredited to Tunis as a matter of course and has never received any complaint from the missions on this score.

2. During the Gulf crisis, the protection given was, indeed, stepped up, at least with respect to missions and heads of missions.

3. It should, however, be pointed out that in this particular case, and contrary to usual practice, the murdered diplomat had not expressly requested ad hoc protection for the dinner he was holding at his home on the evening of 27 February 1991, to which several diplomats, including European diplomats, were invited; clearly that cannot be considered the fault of the Tunisian security service.

Since the night of the assassination, the Tunisian authorities have launched an investigation to find and arrest the perpetrators, and have expressed their regret and sympathy to the Netherlands authorities.

The Netherlands Ambassador at Tunis has received numerous briefings on the progress of the investigation and three reports have so far been sent to the authorities in The Hague, the latest on 22 July 1991 (a technical report, an autopsy report and a report on the investigators' methods).

Likewise, a letter on this subject from the Tunisian Minister for Foreign Affairs was sent to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs on 10 July 1991, in reply to a letter received from him. In that letter, it is expressly stated that Tunisia is committed to the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, that it has always fully lived up to its responsibilities in that regard and that, accordingly, the Tunisian authorities will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this matter pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

The Permanent Mission of Tunisia considers therefore that this note constitutes a report by the Tunisian authorities to the Secretary-General, as called for under paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, and will not fail to communicate the results of the investigation to him, as soon as it is completed.

19. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 28/, 29/

[Original: English]

[7 May 1991]

1. The Turkish Consulate-General in Paris reported that at 2.10 p.m., on 21 November 1990, a group of six or seven persons were seen throwing explosives at the Consulate-General building before fleeing from the scene.

The incident was also noticed by some Consulate-General employees returning from their lunch break and was reported to the local police. The explosions caused the front door of the Consulate-General to burn, despite the arrival in a short time of the fire department. Bomb experts, arriving on location in about one hour, identified the explosives as "Molotoff cocktails". A banner in French which read, "Les mains qui trempent la Turquie dans la guerre seront brisées" was left in front of the Consulate-General's main door.

2. The Turkish Consulate-General in Nurnberg reported that at 3 a.m., on 22 January 1991, unidentified persons threw three "Molotoff cocktails" at the Chancery building. One bottle broke the outer pane of an impact-resistant double-layer window on the first floor and fell back on the street. As the inner pane did not break, there was no other damage to the building.

3. At 10.25 a.m., on 31 January 1991, an anti-personnel type, fragmentation grenade was thrown at the residence of the Turkish Ambassador in San'a. A maid working in the bedroom at the time of the explosion was wounded and moderate damage was caused on the premises.

4. At 11.45 a.m. on 29 February 1991, a group of approximately 30 demonstrators chanted various slogans in front of the Turkish Consulate-General in Zurich and later caused material damage to the windows and shutters by throwing stones.

5. At 6.45 p.m., on 20 February 1991, two bombs, believed to have been thrown over the garden walls of the Turkish Embassy in Teheran, caused material damage to the main entrance stairs of the Chancery and to the balcony outside the Ambassador's office. The "Jumhur-u Islami" daily reported on 21 February 1991 that the organization called "Islamic Jihad" claimed responsibility for the incident.

[Original: English]

[12 June 1991]

The Turkish Consulate-General in Hamburg has notified that demonstrations demanding the opening of Turkey's borders with Iraq to "Kurdish refugees" were held in front of the Consulate-General premises. The demonstrations which protested the United States of America and her "allies" attracted a crowd of 45 to 50 on the first day and about 600 on the second. These crowds were composed of PKK, DEV-YOL, KOMKAR, HEVKAR and Greens members. Although the crowds were kept at a distance of 25 to 30 metres from the Chancery premises, the demonstrators were able to throw four stones at the building and cause minor damage.

20. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 30/

[Original: English]

[24 September 1991]

1. By 5 August 1990, there were no telephones working in the British Embassy. There was only patchy radio communication among United Kingdom-based members of staff.

2. On 9 August, diplomats were told by Iraqi authorities that Embassies in Kuwait no longer existed, having become "diplomatic missions". Diplomats were forbidden to allow entry to the Embassy of other nationals - or they would run the risk of Iraqi troops entering the compound.

3. On 24 August, Iraqi guards were posted outside the Embassy - with instructions not to let anyone in or out. From that time on, the Ambassador and his remaining staff were virtual prisoners in the compound.

4. The electricity supply to the British Embassy was cut on 25 August, and a standby generator was used for communications. (The Embassy had been told earlier that to use a generator would be illegal.) Fuel and food supplies, and fresh water, became limited.

5. Non-essential staff were evacuated in stages from mid-August onwards. Six members of the British Embassy in Kuwait who went to Baghdad were refused permission to leave Iraq. The Iraqis regarded them as private citizens without any diplomatic privileges. Iraqi troops entered houses in Baghdad where they were living on at least two occasions.

6. At the end of September, the British Embassy in Baghdad sent a note to the Iraqi FM notifying it of the appointment of the six members of staff from the Embassy in Kuwait to the Embassy in Baghdad. The Embassy was told on 12 October by the Iraqi MFA that members of the Embassy formerly in Kuwait may not be accredited to Baghdad. Permission to leave Iraq continued to be withheld.

7. According to the Vienna Convention, a country has the right to refuse accreditation of diplomats. If it does so, however, it must declare them "personae non grata" and allow them to leave the country.

21. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 31/

[Original: English]

[9 August 1991]

The United States has taken note of the report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations on 14 March 1991 (see No. 8 above) for circulation in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/39. The United States submits this report in response.

The events to which the Iraqi report refers involved no breach of inviolable premises. A more complete description of the relevant facts made this clear.

The Government of Iraq severed diplomatic relations with the United States effective 6 February 1991. In such instances, in which diplomatic relations have been broken, a receiving State has a duty under article 45 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations to "respect and protect" the premises of the Mission of the State with which relations have been broken. Those premises do not, under the Convention, continue to be inviolable indefinitely.

In fulfilment of the responsibilities set forth in the Convention, and in accordance with the procedures specified in United States domestic law, the Office of Foreign Missions of the Department of State assumed custody of the Iraqi Chancery and residence on 8 March 1991. The premises had no inviolability at that time. For many years, the Office of Foreign Missions has similarly exercised custodial responsibility for the diplomatic premises of various other countries with which the United States does not maintain diplomatic relations. The Embassy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria assumed its duties as protecting power for Iraq in the United States in early May 1991. Shortly thereafter, on 10 May 1991, custody of the Iraqi Chancery was transferred to the Iraqi-staffed interests section of the Algerian Embassy in accordance with the protecting power arrangements.

22. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

[10 July 1991]

The competent authorities in Uruguay have been consulted and have reported that no violations of the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives have been recorded.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
China (to respond to a report from Argentina)	14 May 1990	26 October 1990	-
Gabon (to respond to a report from Argentina)	14 May 1990	26 October 1990	31 December 1990
Peru (to respond to a report from Argentina)	14 May 1990	26 October 1990	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (to respond to a report from Chad)	9 July 1990	13 November 1990	-
Greece (to respond to a report from Turkey)	19 July 1990	19 November 1990	-
Belgium (to respond to a report from Turkey)	19 July 1990	27 November 1990	-
Switzerland (to respond to a report from Turkey)	19 July 1990	19 November 1990	-
France (to respond to a report from Turkey)	19 July 1990	19 November 1990	-
Germany (to respond to a report from Turkey)	19 July 1990	19 November 1990	16 January 1991
Islamic Republic of Iran (to respond to a report from the Netherlands)	27 July 1990	27 November 1990	-
Greece (to respond to a report from the USSR)	11 September 1990	18 January 1991	18 March 1991
Suriname (to respond to a report from the USSR)	11 September 1990	18 January 1991	-
Iraq (to respond to a report from the Netherlands)	26 September 1990	29 January 1991	-

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
Iraq (to respond to a report from France)	27 September 1990	29 January 1991	-
Côte d'Ivoire (to respond to a report from Poland)	26 October 1990	28 January 1991	-
Germany (to respond to a report from Poland)	26 October 1990	28 January 1991	4 February and 15 March 1991
Lebanon (to respond to a report from Poland)	26 October 1990	28 January 1991	-
United States of America (to respond to a report from Iraq)	3 April 1991	6 August 1991	9 August 1991

III. VIEWS EXPRESSED BY STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/154

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]

[25 June 1991]

1. The international community has at its disposal the legal instruments appropriate for guaranteeing the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Both the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations fulfil the purpose for which they were conceived.

2. The text of each of these Conventions is intended not only for that purpose but also to facilitate the work of each diplomatic official, and this is especially important if we take into account how complex international relations are in the world of today.

3. Moreover, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, although not yet in force, is destined to carry out, on a multilateral basis, functions similar to those served by the above-mentioned Conventions, on a bilateral basis.

4. The Cuban Government, which is a party to the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, both in force, and is also a signatory of the Convention for governing the relations with international organizations of a universal character, takes the view that it is not necessary to adopt any further legal instrument for governing those aspects.

5. In our opinion, the fundamental way to guarantee the protection and security both of diplomatic and consular missions and of officials is to generate the political will of States to respect and comply with the text of the aforesaid Conventions.

6. The entry into force of the last-mentioned Convention, which would be genuinely useful for multilateral diplomacy and for winning full compliance with the provisions of the two Vienna Conventions in force on diplomatic and consular relations, would, we believe, constitute real achievements for the international community.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]

[9 August 1991]

The Government of the Republic of Panama believes that the continued existence, throughout the world, of terrorist organizations which defend and engage in acts of violence against specific nations endangers the constitutional order of States and violates fundamental human rights and that it cannot regard itself as being unaffected by this situation, even though no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives have occurred in Panama.

In view of the fact that the thorough analysis of the immediate and longer-term consequences of such acts and action in accordance therewith is a fundamental priority at the present time for the national Government responsible for the country's governance, the Government of Panama welcomes the measures aimed at reinforcing instruments and procedures for the protection, security and safety of diplomatic missions and representatives, and reaffirms that it is the responsibility of all States to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the international agreements currently in force which are applicable to this situation.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Government and Justice, through the agency of the national police force, is responsible for offering measures which afford protection, security and safety to diplomatic missions and their accredited representatives in Panama. Such measures allow for a continuous 24-hour watch on the offices of diplomatic missions in residence by units of the national police force and for reinforcement by specialist units and night patrols if the foreign mission so requires.

It should also be pointed out that certain embassies and international organizations have taken appropriate measures, with the consent of the Government of Panama, to install internal security systems of their own with a view to preventing any unlawful act.

IV. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 10 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 45/39, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1991, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965 a/
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	8 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Angola		9 Aug. 1990 a/
Argentina	18 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971 a/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Barbados		6 May 1968 b/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967 a/
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972 a/
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987 a/
Burundi		1 May 1968 a/
Byelorussian SSR	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977 a/
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977 a/

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* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.8).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975 a/
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963 a/
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962 a/
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968 a/
Czechoslovakia	18 Apr. 1961	24 May 1963
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979 a/
Federated States of Micronesia		29 Apr. 1991 a/
Fiji		21 June 1971 b/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963 a/
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait		23 July 1969 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969 a/
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		19 May 1965 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 b/
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991 a/
Mauritania		16 July 1962 a/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 b/
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967 a/
Morocco		19 June 1968 a/
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981 a/
Myanmar		7 March 1980 a/
Nauru		5 May 1978 b/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger		5 Dec. 1962 a/
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru		18 Dec. 1968 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968 a/
Qatar		6 June 1986 a/
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981 a/
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962 a/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967 a/
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981 a/
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978 a/
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Togo		27 Nov. 1970 a/
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973 b/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965 a/
Ukrainian SSR	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980 a/
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976 a/
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975 b/
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		28 Mar. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.8), note 2, p. 3, and note 1, p. 68.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968 a/
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 a/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Bulgaria		6 June 1989 a/
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Fiji		21 June 1971 c/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 c/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 c/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		26 Apr. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.8), note 2, p. 3, and note 1, p. 69.

c/ Succession.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Angola		21 Nov. 1990 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988 b/
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981 a/
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Byelorussian SSR		21 Mar. 1989 a/
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974 a/
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979 a/
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976 a/
Czechoslovakia	31 Mar. 1964	13 Mar. 1968
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984 a/
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Federated States of Micronesia		29 Apr. 1991 a/
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975 a/
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973 a/
Guinea		30 June 1988 a/
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary		19 June 1987 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976 a/
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974 a/
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972 a/
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		10 May 1973 a/
Romania		24 Feb. 1972 a/
Rwanda		31 May 1974 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989 a/
Spain		3 Feb. 1970 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978 a/
Togo		26 Sept. 1983 a/
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		8 July 1964 a/
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Ukrainian SSR		27 Apr. 1989 a/
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		15 Mar. 1989 a/
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977 a/
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987 a/
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970 a/
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China b/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965 a/
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/
Niger		21 June 1978 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965 a/
Poland		13 Oct. 1981
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		10 May 1973 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.8), note 2, p. 3 and note 1, p. 78.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973 a/
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989 a/
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China b/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		10 May 1973 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.8), note 2, p. 3 and note 1, p. 79.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982 a/
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977 a/
Bahamas		22 July 1986 a/
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979 a/
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989 a/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980 a/
Byelorussian SSR	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977 a/
China		5 Aug. 1987 a/
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 Oct. 1974	30 June 1975
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982 a/
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986 a/
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981 a/
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975 a/
Greece		3 July 1984 a/
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980 a/
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978 a/
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978 a/
Israel		31 July 1980 a/
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978 a/
Japan		8 June 1987 a/
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984 a/
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989 a/
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975 a/
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977 a/

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990 a/
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980 a/
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990 a/
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988 a/
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985 a/
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985 a/
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		17 June 1980 a/
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978 a/
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976 a/
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 a/
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a/
Spain		8 Aug. 1985 a/
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991 a/
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985 a/
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988 a/
Togo		30 Dec. 1980 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979 a/
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981 a/
Ukrainian SSR	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978 a/
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987 a/
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977 a/

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a/ Accession.

Notes

1/ A/INF/44/5, A/45/455 and Add.1-3.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Iraq, Turkey, the United States of America and Yugoslavia to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 6 August 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, Colombia and the United States of America to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 18 September 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 September 1991.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 30 April 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1991.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 11 January 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 January 1991.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 29 January 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 January 1991.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 14 February 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 21 February 1991.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 March 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 1 April 1991.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 July 1991.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 28 March 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 2 April 1991.

Notes (continued)

14/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1991.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 24 May 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 May 1991.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 26 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 July 1991.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 3 April 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 April 1991.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Ethiopia, Peru, Poland and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 3 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 July 1991.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 9 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 10 July 1991.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Kuwait and Iraq to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 23 August 1991 and circulated to all States in a note verbale by the Secretary-General dated 27 August 1991.

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 April 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 April 1991.

22/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 3 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 July 1991.

23/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 24 January 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 January 1991.

Notes (continued)

24/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Colombia, Israel, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 1 October 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

25/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Brazil and Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 11 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1991.

26/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Kuwait and Iraq to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 26 July 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 July 1991.

27/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 21 August 1991 and circulated to all States in a note verbale by the Secretary-General dated 22 August 1991.

28/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of France, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Yemen and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 24 May 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 May 1991.

29/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 26 June 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 2 July 1991.

30/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 4 October 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

31/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 15 August 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 August 1991.